The Bharat Scouts and Guides

Creating a Better World

Pravesh

Ranger Handbook Series: 01

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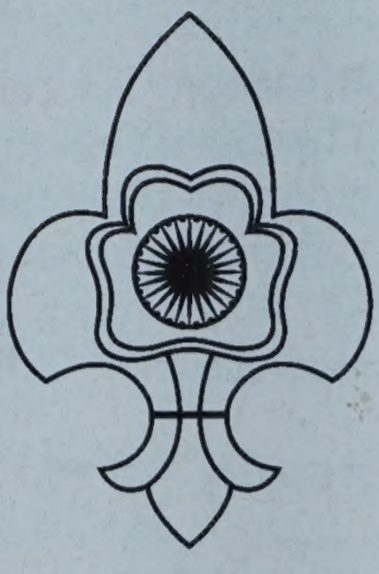
PRAVESH

Ranger Handbook Series 01



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PRAVESH

Ranger Handbook Series 01

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Ranger Hand Book,
Life History of B.P.,
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WOSM / WAGGGS website contents and
Ms. Suman Lata Arora, LT(Ra),
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FOREWORD

We are happy to place this first edition of Pravesh Ranger Handbook in the hands of the readers. It contains all the changes that have been approved by the National Council in its meeting held on 30.11.2014. We fervently hope that this revised edition will be of great help not only to the Rangers but also to the Ranger Leaders in dealing with their Ranger Teams.

All the trainers of Ranger Section deserve appreciation for thoroughly revising the book and taking pain to update the book. Suggestions for further improvement of the book are always welcome.

With greetings.

Dr. K.K. KHANDELWAL, IAS (RETD.)
CHIEF NATIONAL COMMISSIONER

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14 Programme Ideals

By the time a young girl completes the full course of the Ranger Programme, she will be able to:

1. make Guiding a way of life.
2. become an active and participating citizen.
3. improve skills, vocational and otherwise to be self-dependent and useful to others.
4. emerge as practical person who has respect for herself and for others and their experiences.
5. realize that she has a responsibility in the development of her community and undertake Community Development Projects individually and collectively.
6. lead a refined religious life in service of man and God/ Dharma.
7. select in future, a right partner for a life of full understanding and adjustment and lead a harmonious life.
8. do all her best to protect public property.
9. prepare herself to do her duty to country and develop love for Universal Sisterhood i.e. peace and goodwill among human beings.
10. develop a positive attitude to undertake considerable risk for others, making full use of her Rangering skills and Values.
11. work for the upkeep of our National Heritage and Culture with love for Human values.
12. promote and participate in the developmental activities pertaining to National priorities like National Integration, Population Education, Conservation, Sanitation etc.
13. become a Strategic leader who loves to grow with the group.
14. have fair understanding of the World Affairs in general.

RANGER

1. Ranger:- A girl whether previously a Guide or not and who is a citizen of India and who has completed 15 years of age may be enlisted as a Ranger Aspirant, a person who has completed 25 years of age is not eligible to be a Ranger but she can continue as a Service Ranger up to the age of 35 years.

Wherever it is necessary, extension be allowed for 3 years with the special permission of the State Chief Commissioner. She will be eligible for Rashtrapati Ranger Award provided the special permission is granted before completion of 25 years of age and the same shall be reported to the National Headquarters.

Ranger :

(i)A girl whether previously a guide or not, who is a citizen of India and who has completed 15 years and not 25 years of age may be enlisted as a Ranger Aspirant. She shall then pass the Guide Pravesh test, if she is not already a Guide. She shall then take the Guide Promise and subscribe to the Guide Law and then she will be enrolled as a Ranger. If she is already a Guide she shall reaffirm the Guide Promise.

(ii)There are three stages in the career of a Ranger namely;

(a) Ranger Aspirant
(b) Ranger and
(c) Ranger -in-Service.

(iii)A Ranger Aspirant can be invested as a Ranger only after completion of fifteen years and three months of age and should have worked for three months for Pravesh Test.

Ranger Aspirant :

A.She must have completed Fifteen years of age.
B.A Ranger Aspirant who had been a Guide or who on admission as Ranger Aspirant passes Pravesh Badge test as laid down for Guide shall wear uniform as a Ranger.

Ranger Team

(a) A Ranger Team shall consist of not less than six Rangers and not more than 24 Rangers.

(b) A Ranger Team shall be a unit of a Group of a Bulbul Flock, a Guide Company and Ranger Team, provided however, where there is no such group a Ranger Team shall be treated as a Group.

(c) Every Ranger Team shall be registered in accordance with the procedure prescribed.

(d) Every Ranger Team shall have a name. Where Ranger Team is a unit of a Group, it shall bear the name of the Group. The Group may be named after the locality or the Institution or any great personality (Female) of India. Every Group shall also have a serial number assigned by Local or District Association, as the case may be.

PRAVESH REQUIREMENTS

5.Tests for Pravesh :

(i)Read Scouting for Boys, Girl Guiding in India and books on Rangering prescribed by the sponsor.

(ii)Know the principles and programme of Rangering and show preparedness to try to live the Law as interpreted for Rangers and keep the Promise.

(iii)If a young girl who has never been a Guide and wishes to join the Team afresh, she should qualify for Pravesh requirements of Guide Section and work for at least three months as a Ranger Aspirant before investiture.

(iv)Have a knowledge of B.P. Six and Simple Drill.

BOOKS

"Scouting for Boys"

Baden Powell's 'Scouting for Boys' appeared originally in six fortnightly parts from Jan' to March 1908. The contents of these parts were edited and slightly rearranged and published in book form in May'1908.

The book immediately kindled the imagination of the boys of the British isles and then set out on its conquest of the world. It was translated, into numerous foreign tongues and the boys in many countries took up the new programme.

With the permission of the World Bureau of Boy scouts, The Bharat Scouts and Guides had brought out first edition in Oct'1972 and the second in 1976, and thereafter whenever required both in English and Hindi. Many states have also printed the book in their regional language.

The main contents of book has Nine chapters and each chapter has around three to four sub Chapters which is termed as **Camp Fire Yarns**. Totally the book contains **26 Camp Fire Yarns**, where in each camp fire yarn B. P. has dealt with various subjects on scouting. The brief details are hereunder:-

Chapter 1 - SCOUT CRAFT
Chapter 2 - CAMPAIGNING
Chapter 3 - CAMP LIFE
Chapter 4 - TRACKING
Chapter 5 - WOOD CRAFT
Chapter 6 - ENDURANCE FOR SCOUTS

Chapter 7 - CHIVALRY OF THE KNIGHTS
Chapter 8 - SAVING LIFE
Chapter 9 - OUR DUTIES AS CITIZENS

The best way to appreciate the Scouting for Boys is to add the book in the Team /Team Library and provide individual and group assignments of your members so that the contents are assimilated in the members of the Team .

Note – *You are requested to go through the campfire yarns in Scouting for Boys and carry out the suggested activities.*

Suggested activities for Rangers

i.Prepare a Scrap book describing each Camp fire yarn with Rangers own illustrations or note preferably in her mother tongue.

ii.Conduct quiz (inter Team /team /Inter District) based on Scouting for Boys.

iii.One act plays based on anecdotes from Scouting for Boys

iv.Exhibitions, Public speaking, etc. in Schools and places where you can attract new members.

v.Collect the stories in the book and share the same in the Team.

vi.Collect the quotation/quotes of Lord B P in the book.

Girl Guiding In India

This book is a publication of BS&G, National Headquarters in which History of Guiding, From where our name came, Aims of the Organisation, and Girl programme up to Rashtrapati Award has been described very clearly. After reading the book, a Guide or Ranger can understand about Guiding in India.

Books on Rangering

There are several books published on Rangering but only two basic books are available in India, these are :-

RANGER HAND BOOK– It's a National Headquarter publication. Being a Ranger, you have to read the book, note down its main contents and understand about Guiding and Rangering.

RANGER LEADER HAND BOOK – It's a National Headquarter publication. The book guided the Ranger Leader for the running of Unit smoothly.

Know the principles and programme of Rangering and show preparedness to try to live the Law as interpreted for Rangers and keep the Promise.

You not only read these books but study them. Girl Guiding in India will help you to learn Guide crafts skills and techniques. Your future Guiding will depend mostly on your knowledge of Guide Craft. For this purpose study of Scouting for Boys written by Founder of the Movement Lord Baden Powell will be more interesting. These are his basic writings. It will help you to understand the Scout spirit behind the game of Scouting and make a sincere effort to put this spirit into action in your daily life.

Ranger Handbook will give you an overall picture of Ranger Section-its purpose, its progressive programme, method of work, principles of training, guidelines for your preparations for different tests for badges. But study of this book alone is not sufficient.

You have to make more efforts on your own for self study and get yourself prepared to give the tests to the satisfaction of the examiners.

'Rovering to success' written by Lord Baden Powell will give you broad vision which he was expecting from Rovers. Rover and Ranger programmes are paralleled to each other.

You can also study books like Trefoil round the World Book on World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts both publications are by WAGGGS. There are number of books on Outings, Camping, Pioneering, First Aid, Nature Study etc. In whatever subject you are interested there are interesting books. Your Team library or Local/District Association Library will help you in this respect. All the time you should develop your training in Guide skills.

Study of books provide definite knowledge, techniques and skills; with your practice and experience you should master them and can invent new skills and techniques also.

Programme ideals of the Ranger Section of the Bharat Scouts and Guides are given in the earlier pages.

The aim of the Guide Movement is to develop girls to be happy, healthy, helpful citizens by developing their Character, Health, Handicraft and skills and the spirit of Service. This is accomplished by:

1.Training young women in habits of observation, obedience, self reliance, self discipline through self education.

2.Inculcating loyality and thoughtfulness for others by instructions and by giving service to others;

3.Training them to get themselves prepared for public service and crafts useful for themselves;

4.Developing mental, physical powers of the individuals through whole some social activities and contacts.

5.Helping the individuals to develop spiritual and social values.

This is achieved through various interesting activities provided in the programme. Programme is mostly out of doors and service oriented. The programme provides you opportunities for self development through help of adult leaders and through the company of members of your own age group in the Team. The movement provides a progressive programme of activities and achievements and helps to develop the type of character needed in the youth of our country.

Happy, healthy, helpful citizen is the final aim of the Movement. Motto of Bunny(3-5 Years of age) is "Keep Smiling", Bulbul Section - age group 5-10 years is 'Do your best'; in the Guide Section-age group of 10 to 18 years motto is "Be prepared " and Guides are trained in various skills and crafts. Motto of Ranger Section - age group 15 to 25 years is "Service". Rangers have to prepare themselves to occupy proper place in the Community thus enabling them to take our country a step forward in its development. Thus motto of the movement is do your best to be prepared for service. It is fully achieved if a young adult gets continuous training of three Sections viz. Bulbul, Guide and Ranger.

Thus aim of guide Training is to develop.

Character and intelligence;
Handicrafts and skills;
Health and Strength and
Service for others and citizenship.

With this aim suitable programme for three different age groups is provided in the movement. The Movement provides world sisterhood. It is functioning in 145 countries at present.
The Movement is thus educative and is going to make a real step in ensuring the future peace of the world through mutual goodwill. Guiding provides opportunities of doing useful service to others on a recognised footing. Rangering is an individual training experience for young women, carried out in a democratic setting with Guiding ideals governing the conduct of individuals and group as a whole, so that they may give individually or collectively practical expression of these ideals in their adult life.

Each Ranger progresses according to her own speed. There is a healthy competition which help each one to try her utmost efforts to achieve the best.

Be able to interpret the Promise and Law as per Ranger point of view.

PROMISE AND LAW

AS INTTERPIRATED FOR RANGERS

The Law and Promise for the Guides and Rangers are the same, however you being grown up and responsible people who can understand the pros and cons of their action as an individual should be aware of their responsibilities to the family, friends, community and the National at large. The Law should be interpreted to the extent of their duties towards themselves and their communities at large.

Your Promise

On my honour I promise that I will to do my best
to do my duty to God and my country
to help other people and
to obey the Scout/Guide Law

My special responsibility as Ranger is to render Service by taking this Promise out into the wider world.

Note: *Word "Dharma" may be substituted for word "God" if so desired.*

The Promise in action is the core of Rangering. Rangering will help you to keep a right sense of value and unit programme also helps to keep the Promise to the right perspective. It is your loving nature to show a real concern for others, an awareness of their deeds makes the sum and substance of the Promise.

At the stake of your honour, you are taking this Promise. Making this Promise is the outward sign of your intention to do things contained in the Promise. This is a very difficult Promise to keep. But it is the most serious one and nobody is a member of this great movement unless he/she does their best to keep the Promise. Please remember Promise is a solemn undertaking, with great obligations to fulfill it. It is not to be taken lightly.

Guiding accepts you as young women of honour. You are the measure of your own Endeavor; you are the captain of your own soul. Your Promise must be a positive undertaking, "I will", and it must be reflected in your daily life. Your best is known only to you and if you are not putting out your best, you are cheating yourself.

As a Ranger your social responsibility is to take it in the wider world - the world at large.

As a Guide you were working in your own colony or part of the city. As a Ranger the horizon, the boundaries of community in which you will work, serve, should become wider and wider. You are taking Promise on your own with your self- confidence to do your duties.

Duty to God: is adherence to spiritual principles, loyalty to religion that expresses them and acceptance of duties resulting there from.

With training and different activities of your Team you will understand that there are various paths which lead to ultimate Truth/God/Dharma whatever you may call it. So there should be tolerance for other religions or faiths. Our All

Faiths Prayer Meetings will give you this experience. If prayer is sung in a different language we are not able to understand meaning but we experience the same spirit behind all prayers as they are sung from the heart. When you are convinced about it your Team programme will help you to spread this tolerance in community at large. Nature study is not a form of religion or a substitute for it. But it is a step ahead to realise God.

Duty to your Country: You should be loyal to your country. To be a good and constructive citizen is your duty towards your country. We should know what rights of a citizen are but you should also understand and practice duties of a citizen of your country. What are your responsibilities? You should take care of the public property as it belongs to your country. But most important thing is you should be proud of your country, its culture, heritage and you should do your best to give help in the development of your country in whatever walk of life you are following. You should start obeying the traffic rules and travel rules yourself first. It will lead you to follow the rules and regulations when you will become an adult citizen.

Duty to Others: Your duty to others in your family, village/town/city, country and world - As a good citizen you have to perform your

duties in respect of others. You have to put it in practice love, understanding, tolerance, sacrifice and service for others. You have to think of welfare of others first. It will make you happy, it will lead to local, national and international peace.

When you do a good turn to others you feel happy. Happiness is like radium. It is a form of love that increases in proportion to the amount that is given over and that is where happiness comes within the reach of everyone. The key is you make others happy and you will be happy without making more effort for it. Be useful to others with all knowledge and experience of Guide craft, do active service to others with love, you will not only be happy, you will enjoy life.

Duty to self: Your first duty to yourself is to know yourself, discover yourself, know your plus points and minus points, Ranger activities will provide you ample opportunities to know these. Find out your real interest, your attitude towards life and by self education develop yourself into a healthy, healthy, happy, helpful citizen of your country. Definitely you will be a citizen with constructive attitude which will help others also to follow you and become good citizens.

A Rangers attitude to life, what is expected of you as a Ranger is summed up in the Promise and Law. Keep up your Promise and Law. It is not easy. But it is not impossible also. See that your work will be well - done and you will be happy.

1. A Ranger is Trustworthy – As a Ranger no temptation however great or however secretes will persuade Rangers to do a dishonest or a shady action,

however small. They should not go back on a promise once made.

" A Ranger's word is as good as bond"

"The truth and nothing but the truth for the Ranger"

2. A Ranger is Loyal – You should inculcate the knowledge that as a good citizen you are one of the members of the Team "playing the game" honestly for the good of whole. They can be relied upon to the best for others. The Rangers must stick to their fellow Rangers, their friends, family members and do the best for them- even though they may not always come up to what a Ranger would like of them. A Ranger should also be loyal to her self by not lowering her self respect, by playing the game meanly, and will not let another woman down.

3. A Ranger is a friend to all and a sister to every other Ranger - You should see that other fellows being with yourself disregarding whatever the difference of opinion the caste, creed or country. They should not be a snob, i.e. she should not look down upon another because she is poor, or who is poor and resents another because she is rich.

"All the world a sisterhood"

4. A Ranger is courteous - You are polite and considerate to women, old people, differently abled and children. You should not expect any reward for being helpful or courteous. You should not to be temper at any level. Our behaviour should attract others to be with us.

5. A Ranger is a friend to animals and loves nature – You all know that in Guiding, we believe and have faith in God. You should make you to respect God's creation – nature and animal. You should take care of animals, birds and try to save them from danger and enemies. You should not kill any animal unnecessarily, unless it is endangering one's life.

"A Ranger has to be big hearted"

6. A Ranger is disciplined and helps protect public property – Ranger is to be disciplined and obey the order because it is her duty.

Public property is meant for the benefit of all in general and any loss to it will be loss to all of us and in particular to the country. You should develop a sense of belonging in yourself to protect the public property and prevent any damage to it and become a role model to others. You should participate in service project to the Fairs, Public Places and monuments etc which will develop discipline and helping nature.

7.A Ranger is Courageous - You should develop the habit of facing hardships. You have to be ready to face any situation that comes not only in Guiding life but in general life as well. You go on whistling and smiling. You should not use any foul or bad language even provoked. If you trust yourself, the courage will automatically come in your attitude.

8. A Ranger is Thrifty – You induce the habit of saving. Be it money, time, materials etc. You should see that they do not become burden on anybody. Being a Ranger, you must understand the cost of everything giving loss to us for over use or wasted and understand how to do the work with minimum requirements. Thrifty is not only about money, materials but also time. Do not waste time. The time once lost cannot be regained.

9. A Ranger is pure in thought word and deed – You also not only to be clean minded but clean – willed. Develop to control against any tendencies and in temperance's like sexual tendency, showing resentment against elders, bullying with youngsters etc. Become an example to others of being pure and a person of integrity. The people should feel about your purity and give examples to others about you.

"Watch your thoughts – for it becomes your words
Choose your words – for it becomes your actions
Check your actions – for it becomes your habits
Redeem your habits – for it becomes your character
Change your character – for it becomes your destiny"

PRAVESH GUIDE REQUIREMENTS

(i)Pravesh Requirements :

(i) A Guide Aspirant must have holistic knowledge of the movement

(ii) Have brief information of the origin of Guiding along with definition, purpose, principle and method of the Bharat Scouts and Guides.

a) Guide Promise and Law.

b) Guide Motto, Sign, Salute and Left Hand Shake.

c) Daily Good Turn at home and maintain a diary atleast for a month.

d) Know the parts of Guide Uniform and how to wear it.

e) Know the composition and significance of the National Flag, the Bharat Scouts & Guides Flag and the World Guide Flag and the Flag Etiquette

f) Sing correctly National Anthem, Bharat Scouts & Guides Prayer and Flag Song. Know about the composer, duration and meaning of the songs.

g) Attend atleast four Company meetings.

h) Undertake a 4 hour purposeful outing with her Patrol.

Let us now deal with the Pravesh requirement one by one.

HISTORY

History of Scouting and Guiding

Birth of Scouting

History of Scouting commences with a British Army Officer, Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell. It is not merely one act or initiative of Baden-Powell that led to formation of Scouting but a number of events, prevailing conditions in England at that point of time, and influences which attracted the attention of Baden-Powell to draw up a plan to be of service to society, particularly the young boys.

We shall explore them one by one. These influences are not presented in a sequential order.

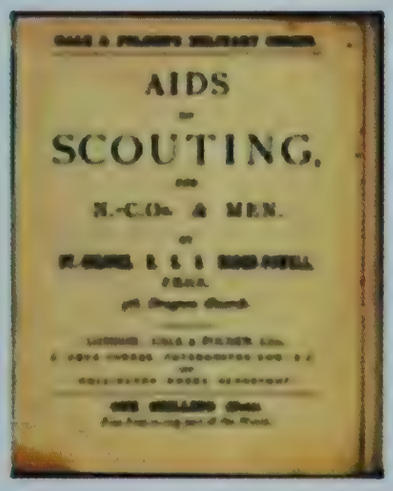
Influence 1: While stationed in Lucknow, India as an Army Officer in 1876, Baden-Powell (B.-P.) found that his men did not know basic first aid or outdoor survival skills. They were not able to follow a trail, tell directions, read danger signs, or find food and water. Hoping to teach his men resourcefulness, adaptability and the leadership qualities demanded by frontier conditions, in 1896, Baden-Powell began to write a small military handbook Aids to Scouting.

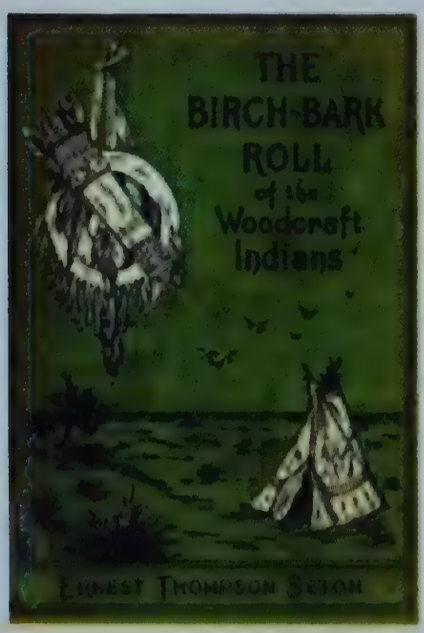
Influence 2: In 1896 a rebellion broke out in Matabeleland, or Rhodesia as we now call it. On 19th May 1896 B.-P. arrived at Cape Town on a new

assignment which he afterwards called **"the best adventure of my life".**

He was the Chief of Staff of Sir Frederick Carrington in the operations against the rebelling tribes of Rhodesia's Matabeleland. On 11th April , 1900 the Boers bombarded Mafeking for four hours. On 16th May, an advance party of the relieving force rode into Mafeking. Amongst them was Major Baden-Powell. Baden-Powell became world famous during this South African Boer War. He held the small town of Mafeking during a 217 day siege. The relief was hailed with delight throughout the Empire. As soon as the news of the Relief was brought to Queen Victoria, she had the following telegram sent to B.-P.:

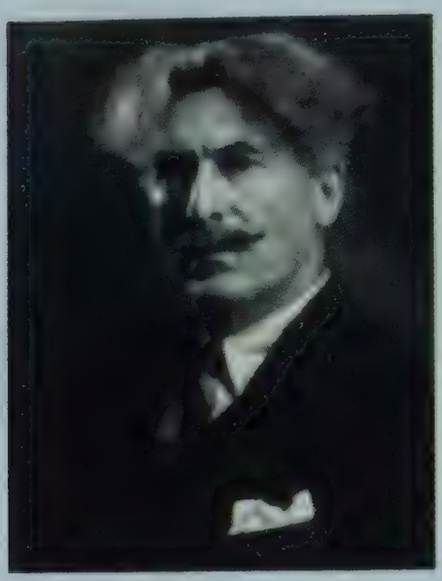
'I and my whole Empire greatly rejoice at the relief of Mafeking after the splendid defense made by you through all these months. I heartily congratulate you and all under you, military and civil, British and native, for the heroism and devotion you have shown.'





Influence 3: The boys of Mafeking from nine years up were organized into the Mafeking Cadet Corps, which was eventually recognized as an official part of the Mafeking defenses. They took over all manner of duties such as message-carrying, orderly work in the field kitchens, anything that could free a trained man for combat duties. B.-P. had noticed how useful these

boys were and how they responded to responsibility being put on them. The courage and resourcefulness shown by the boys in the corps of messengers at Mafeking made a lasting impression on him.



Influence 4: When B.-P. returned to London as a national hero, he was promoted to Lieutenant General. In England, he found that his little handbook written for soldiers was being used to teach observation and woodcraft to members of Boys' clubs and Boys' Brigade. It had captured the imagination of English boys and was widely read. B.-P. felt the need to rewrite the book especially for boys.

Influence 5: On 30th April 1904, Baden-Powell inspected the Annual Drill Inspection and Review of the Boys' Brigade on the occasion of the organization's coming-of-age. The Drill Inspection and Review was an impressive affair, with seven thousand youngsters performing before eleven thousand 'ticket-holder onlookers'. As the boys marched off the field, Baden-Powell turned to congratulate the Boys' Brigade founder William Alexander Smith. He also added that the Brigade, to his way of thinking, should have many more members than it had and would have ten times the number with more variety and attraction in the training.

Without a moment's hesitation, Smith agreed and instantly challenged Baden-Powell to develop a programme that would provide that added 'variety and attraction'. He specifically suggested that it might be done through a boys' version of B.-P.'s small book, **"Aids to Scouting".**

Influence 6: At the end of July 1906, Baden- Powell received a small book by mail titled: The Birch-bark Roll of the Woodcraft Indians written by Ernest Thompson Seton, a British citizen living in the United States. He was very much impressed with the content of the book. On 30 October, the 46-year-old naturalist-writer and the 49-year-old general lunched together. The day after their meeting, Baden-Powell sent Seton his Aids to Scouting and a copy of the material he had prepared earlier that year regarding his ideas on 'Scouting for Boys'. Seton secured B.-P's promise of assistance in revising the Campcraft section of The Birch-bark Roll for the sixth printing and Baden-Powell got Seton's permission to use some of the games of the Woodcraft Indians in his programme.

Influence 7: A report of conditions in the British capital, just published after exhaustive study, revealed the shocking fact that 30% of the population of London - a city that prided itself on being the richest in the world - were suffering from malnutrition. Another report showed that of more than two million school boys, only about a quarter of a million were under any kind of 'good' influence after school hours. Poverty, squalor, overcrowding, marginalization, exploitation, crime, etc., were prevalent in the poor areas of London. This bothered many especially Baden-Powell who returned to London in 1903 after spending several years abroad as part of his military career. He could not believe that nearly a third of London's population was under-nourished.

He was shocked with the fact that alcoholism, vandalism and crime rate were becoming increasingly rampant. B.-P. termed these as **"failings".** He believed that such "failings" sap the very foundation of society, thus placing it in danger and compromising its future. Such harsh realities prompted B.-P. to offer something concrete to such dehumanizing situation and particularly to the young boys of the country.

B.-P. believed that it was necessary to **"develop character"** to tackle such problems. The educational institutions failed to do this - they merely transmitted knowledge. He basically believed that "education aims to draw out and develop from the inside 'the good', to the exclusion of the bad". He therefore proposed a twin plan - a purpose - to improve society by improving the individuals of which it is composed, and a method intended to "draw out" rather than "impress upon". Baden-Powell determined to give his Boy Scouts scheme, a thorough test before he developed the final details. Since one of its main characteristics was to be adventuring outdoors the only way of doing this testing was by camping with a group of boys. This, in itself, was a revolutionary idea at that time. Hitherto, camping had been reserved almost exclusively for the military at home and abroad, and for explorers and sportsmen overseas. Now, for the first time, it would be made generally available to British boys on their home ground.

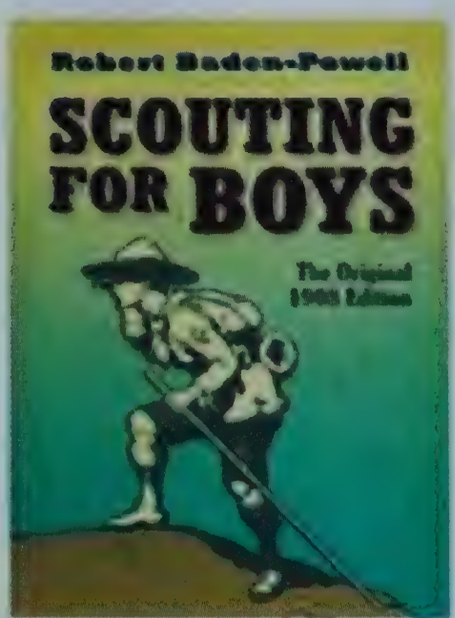
The result crystallised in the form of an **experimental camp in Brownsea Island, in Poole Harbour, Dorset, England in August 1907 organised by Baden-Powell.** He wanted to

see how far his scheme would interest boys of different upbringing and education and therefore recruited his **20 campers from various walks of English life.**

Some were from large public schools, others from the slums, shops or farms.

To the boys, the Brown sea camp became a thrilling adventure. They were having fun and excitement. They were not aware of the significance of what was happening - that their working and playing together would eventually result in millions of other boys sharing in the same game.

To them, everything was a new and something to be treasured:; the experience of camping in itself, the friendships they made in their patrols and the scout-craft skills they learned. They were organized into patrols. They played games, took hikes, cooked without utensils, learned stalking and pioneering skills. In the evenings, around the magic of a campfire, they were spellbound by B.-P.'s stories of his army adventures. Scouting had begun in earnest and was destined to spread around the world.



B.-P. himself considered the camp a success. It had shown him the soundness of his patrol system. It had demonstrated the appeal of camping and outdoor activities to boys of all classes. It had established that the most effective way of learning scout craft was through practices and games. It had proved that, when put 'on their honour,' boys would do their very best.

Within a few days of his return B.-P. began to receive

letters from the boys and their parents. The boys expressed themselves enthusiastically about the marvellous time they had experienced. The reactions of the parents were of the greatest importance to Baden-Powell. They had trusted their boys to his care for an experiment. The parents felt that their boys had not only picked up useful knowledge but had become more resourceful and more independent.

After the Brown sea camp, B.-P. rewrote his earlier handbook and called it Scouting for Boys. He incorporated many ideas from two American programmes for boys: The Woodcraft Indians, and The Sons of Daniel Boone. Scouting for Boys was first published as a six - part series of magazine articles. People liked the series so well that it was published as a book in 1908.

Spurred by Baden-Powell's enthusiasm and personal magnetism, Boy Scout patrols started to appear in each of communities in which the General had stopped on his countrywide tour to describe his Boy Scouts scheme. By the time the sixth and final part of the book made its appearance at the end of March, Boy Scouting had swept like a tidal wave across the length and breadth of the United Kingdom.

The general doubt that is likely to arise is as to when exactly scouting was born. The conduct of the first experimental camp by Baden- Powell at Brown Sea Island in 1907 is considered to be the birth of Scouting.

Growth of the Movement

Scouting spread throughout England and began spreading to other countries. The first recognized overseas unit was chartered in Gibraltar in 1908, followed quickly by a unit in Malta. Canada became the first overseas dominion with a sanctioned Boy Scout

program, followed by Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Chile was the first country outside the British dominions to have a recognized Scouting program. Scouting came to India in the year 1909. By 1910, Argentina, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Malaya, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States had Boy Scouts.

The success of "Scouting for Boys" produced a Movement that quickly - automatically it seemed - adopted the name of the Boy Scouts and necessitated the establishment of an office to administer it. By 1909 the Movement had taken firm root. "Scouting for Boys" had been translated into five languages.

Birth of Guiding

1909 is the memorable year in the history of Scouting to have the first gathering of Scouts at Crystal Palace, London. Over 11,000 Scouts in uniform who attended the rally proved their willingness to play the game of Scouting. Along with these11000 Scouts, there were a handful of girls who too wanted to join the game.

It was a surprise for Baden Powell to see girls at the rally,

wearing uniforms like Boy Scouts. When he asked them " Who are you?" they replied, 'We are Girl Scouts!" They said they too wanted very much to be in the game like their brothers.

He tried to persuade the girls to give up the idea, but he found enthusiasm in those young girls and determination to follow their brothers. So he separated the girl section of the Movement into a new section and put his sister Agnes Baden-Powell in charge to look after it, calling the branch as Girl Guides. Thus was born the Movement for girls. After B.-P.'s marriage, his wife Olave St. Clair Soames (fondly known as Lady Baden-Powell) was a great source of strength to B.P., in promoting Scouting and Guiding around the world. Both of them undertook several world tours to highlight Scouting and Guiding. After B.P's death on 8th January 1941 in Nyeri, Lady Baden-Powell continued her good work until her death in 1977.

The coming of the First World War in 1914 could have brought about the collapse of the Movement, but the training provided through the patrol system proved its worth. Patrol leaders took over when adult leaders volunteered for active service. Scouts contributed to the war effort in many ways; most notable perhaps were the Sea Scouts who took the place of regular coast -guardsmen, thus freeing them for service afloat.

The first World Jamboree took place in 1920, in Olympia, London with 8,000 participants, and proved that young people of many nations could come together to share common interests and ideals. B.P. was proclaimed as the Chief Scout of the world at this Jamboree. During the Jamboree the first International Scout Conference was held with 33 National Scout Organizations represented. The Boy Scouts International Bureau was founded in London in 1920.

As the Movement grew, expanded and spread to various countries around the world, the need was felt to form a world body and it resulted in the formation of World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) as well as the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS).

WAGGGS have five regions: Africa, Arab, Asia Pacific, Europe and Western Hemisphere.

The Bharat Scouts and Guides is one of the founder members of the Asia Pacific Region.

In the 1990's Scouting has been reborn in every country where it existed prior to World War II, and it has started throughout the newly independent countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (formerly the USSR). At present there are more than 40 million Scouts, young people and adults, male and female, in 216 countries and territories. There are more than 10 million girls and young women in 150 countries.

Scouting and Guiding in India:

Though **Scouting came to India in 1909**, membership was open to only European and Anglo Indian boys. **In 1916, Dr. Annie Besant, established the Indian Boy Scout Association, in Madras(Chennai) and in 1917 Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru assisted by Sri Ram Bajpai established the Seva Samiti Scout Association in Allahabad. In 1938, the Seva Samiti Scout Association and newly formed Indian National Scout Association merged and formed the Hindustan Scout Association**.

On **7th November 1950, the Boy Scout Association in India and the Hindustan Scout Association merged under the name of The Bharat Scouts and Guides. The Girl Guide Association of India merged with the Bharat Scouts and Guides on 15th August 1951.**

Though the Scout wing and Guide wing are working together under the banner of The Bharat Scouts and Guides, the Scout wing is affiliated to WOSM and the Guide wing is affiliated to WAGGGS. The years wise development is given hereunder:

A short history of the Guide movement with special reference to the movement in India, its constitution and organization.

The history of the Guide movement begins before the official beginning in 1910. Infact, B.P. never intended the movement for girls, but the girls had started it by themselves. After the Brown sea Island Camp, the Scout movement was launched and began to spread. In 1909 there was first rally of the Boy Scouts at Crystal Palace. To this rally girls came uninvited who had

already borrowed parts of their brothers uniform and studied the Boy's Hand Book. They demanded to be recognised and seeing their enthusiasm and determination, B.P. relented and taking the help of sister Miss Agness Baden Powell, formed a separate movement for the girls. He gave them a new name, the 'Guides' from the Indian regiment of the North, who are noted for their courage and reliability and ability to turn their hand to anything.

Guiding officially started in 1910 when the first companies were registered in England. Miss Agnes Baden Powell became President of the Girl Guides .The first countries besides England to start Guiding were Australia, Suomifinal and South Africa.

1911: Guiding came to India when Dr. Cullen opened first Guide Company at Jabalpur.

1912: 1. Sir Robert Baden Powell married Miss Olave St. Clare Soames.

2. Julliette Low started guiding in America: The name as changed to Scouts in 1913.

3. Another off shoot of the main movement in the shape of loan Guides was started for girls living in remote places but they were formed into branch in1919.

1913: A Committee was formed in Calcutta and a formal request for official recognition was sent to England.(This was the nucleus of All India Movement)

1914: Guiding spread to Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. At first these Companies were directly administered by England.India had no Headquarters of its own.

1916: Though Scouting came to India in 1909 and

Guiding a year after, there were no Companies for Indian Girls till 1916. Prior to that the Indian girls had joined anrganisation known as the Girl Messenger Service Originated by American Missionaries in U.P. and worked on the same lines as the Girl Guides. The first Company of Indian Girls was registered as the Panch Howd Company, Poona, Mrs. Bear was appointed the first Chief Commissioner for India with her Headquarters in Calcuta She was authorised to frame bye laws as necessary in consultation with the Girl Guide Council in London. Thus the All India Girl Guide Association was founded. In the same year Dr. Annie Besant, assisted by Dr. G.S. Arundale established the Indian Boy Scout Association in the South of India. The Guides were called Sister Guides.

1917: In this year, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Pandit Haridayanath Kunzru assisted by Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai established a Seva Samiti Scout Association in the North of India. The Girls were called Seva Samiti Guides.

In India, the idea of bird life has always proved more popular, so Brownie packs were changed into "**Blue Bird Flocks".**

The First Indian Magazine, the Girl Guide News sheet was published as three type written pages. This was the fore runner of the **'Indian Guide'**.
1918: Burma and Ceylon started Guiding and Burma remained with all India Head quarters till 1927.

The Chief Scout published the Handbook. "Girl Guiding" which was later abridged in India as "Steps to Girl Guiding". As far back as 1910 and 1914 Companies were started for the deaf, dumb, the blind and the crippled. Official recognition was given to it in 1918 and thus started Extension Guiding.

1919: The First International Council was formed, later to become the World Organization which we know today. Mrs. Breeves was appointed Commissioner for Indian Guides in Bengal.

1920: The First Interntional Conference was held at Oxford H.R.H. Princesses Royal became President of the Girld Guides Association. India was represented by Mrs. Bear at this Conference. Senior Guides got the official name. "Rangers" Lady Abala Bose was appointed first Indian Commissioner for Indian Guides.

1921: The Chief Scout and Lady Baden Powell came to visit India for the first time.This visit resulted in the evolution of the Y.M.C.A. to the movement. It was during this visit that the Girl Messengers and the Sister Guides merged with the Girl Guide Association due to the efforts of Lady Baden Powell. The Seva Samiti Scouts still stayed away.

1922: In this year, the Indian Boy Scout Association was amalgamated with the Boy Scout Association continued to work as an independent organisation. Mrs. Bear left India. The movement in India was organised on provincial Commissioner and Council. The Indian Headquarters executive Committee was reconstituted and a General Secretary was appointed by the Imperial Headqurters. Foxlease in Hamshire, England was given to the movement by Mrs. Archiald and endowed by H.R.H Princes Mary. It is now the home of Guiding and a training school for Guide from all over the world.

1923: The First All India Guider's Training camp was held at Ganeshkhind near Poona.

1924: The first world camp was held Foxlease and included the Indian Contingent.

1925: The World Bulletin was published for the first time. The name was later changed to Council Fire'

1926: At the Fourth International Conference held at Camp Edith Macy, USA. February 22nd, the Joint birthday of the Chief Scout and the Chief Guide was instituted as world wide Thinking Day.

1927: Another home of Guiding was found at Waddow Hall, Lancashire, Sea Guides and Cadets were formed.

1928: At the fifth International Conference at Hungary, the World Association of the girl Guides and Girl Scouts was formed with 28 countries. India became a member of this Association. A World Committee was elected with a World Bureau as its Secretariat.

1930: Lady Baden Powell was elected Chief Guide of the World at the Sixth Conference at Foxlease.

The World Flag consist of trefoil in gold on a bright blue back ground was adopted in 6th World Conference. The design prepared by FROKH KARI AAS of Norway.

1932: **"Our Chalet"** at Adelboden, Switerzand given by Mrs, Storrow to the Guides of this world was opened. Tender foot Membership of the World Association was introduced.

Early in 30's in view of the accurate nationalism in India, there was a disagreement over the Guide Promise and a leading school in Calcutta refused to take the Promise of loyality.

1937: The Chief paid a second visit to India. Efforts Scouts Association and the All India Boy Scouts Association merged to form the Bharat Scouts and Guides. The Guides did not merge then, as they were not to willing unless they reached an assurance of full

autonomy for the Guide section in respect of training and administration.

In February, 1951 the Girl Guide Association Council in India passed a resolution accepting the merger and on 15th August 1951,the Girl Guide Association finally merged with the Bharat Scouts and Guides.

1950: At the World Conference at Oxford,Water Donal Rose Trophy was accepted to be awarded annually to a Girl Guide Company or Girl Scout Group for service of outstanding achievement. It has been India's privilege to have won it in the first year of its being awarded. It came to the Cadets and Guides of the St. Mary's Girl School, Deogher, Santhal Paraganas, Bihar.

1952: In Oct., 1952 All India Scouters and Guiders conference was held t the camp site near Humayun's Tomb, New Delhi. The conference was then opened by the then president of Indian Union Dr. Rajendra Prasad on 27th Octo; was also addressed by the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 29th Oct. It was attended the World Bureau Directors Dame Lesilie G. Whateley and Col. J.S. Wilson.

1953: The All India Girl Guides Association was a founder member of the World Association since 1928. After the merger it ceased to be a member. The Bharat Scouts and Guides applied for affiliation. There were misgivings because of a joint Association. At the World Conference in Norway 1951, Mrs. Laxmi Mazumdar represented India's case and succeeded in removing doubts.India was then re-elected as a member of the World Association in 1953. The first All India Scout Guide Jamboree after the Bharat Scouts and Guides was formed was held at Hyderabad in 1953.

1956: Dr. Rajendra Prasad the President of Indian Union laid the foundation stone of the B.P. Memorial

Guide House at the National Training Centre at Panchmarhi in Madya Pradesh.

An International Commissioners Conference of Guide Commissioners of Asian zone was held for the first time in New Delhi.

The second All India Jamboree was held in Jaipur in Rajasthan Dec. 26th, Jan. 1957.

1957: Scouts and Guides all over the World celebrated the birth centenary of Lord Baden Powell, India was represented at the Phillipines and at the Windsor park camp. Mrs Laxmi Mazumdar, Deputy Chief Commissioner Guides was elected a member of the World Committee at the 16th World Conference at Brazil.

"Our Cabana", the 3rd International Centre was opened in Mexico.

HISTORY OF RANGERING

WORLD LEVEL

In 1920, the First International Conference was held at Oxford H.R.H. Princesses Royal became President of the Girl Guides Association. India was represented by Mrs. Bear at this Conference. Senior Guides got the official name. "Rangers" Lady Abala Bose was appointed first Indian Commissioner for Indian Guides.

Indian Rangering

Whereas there is no records says the actual starting of first Unit but as per Milestone book, the history speaks that:

A National Seminar for Rovers and Rangers was held in

Delhi from 27-30 Sept. 1964 in which age limit for Rovers and Rangers was fixed i.e. 18 to 24 years

The first Conference of the Rover and Ranger leaders was held at the Western Railway Zonal Training School, Udaipur from 29th to 31st March 1967. It was inaugurated by His Highness Maharaja Bhagwat Singhji of Udaipur on 29th March. 74 Rover leaders and 20 Ranger leaders representing 16 states attended the Conference. Mr. G. R. Padolina, Executive Commissioner Far East Region, Boy Scout World Bureau and Mrs. C. Cameron, Chairman Constitution Sub-Committee of the WAGGGS participated in the Conference. Former National Organising Commissioner Shri D. P. Joshi acted as Secretary to the Conference.

The Gandhi Centenary Regional Rover/Ranger Samagam was held at National Training Centre Pachmarhi from December 29 to January 6, 1970. It was recognised by WAGGGS and Boy Scout World Bureau. 289 Rovers and 63 Rangers from 17 State Associations attended the Samagam. The theme was 'Peace through Friendship'. Prominent persons like Shri Jai Prakash Narain, Salvador Fernandes, Sheela Ghori, Narsimachari, S. Tripathi (Rajasthan) Field Marshall Manekshaw, Shri R. P. Kathuria and Smt. S. S. Sachdev visited the Samagam and addressed the Scout and Guide Leaders.

The Rajasthan State, Bharat Scouts & Guides started an agricultural project in PISANGANJ, Ajmer. Some financial assistance was received from the Govt. of India. A camp was organised at Hatoondi in November, 1971. 28 young farmers were trained for 10 days in both agricultural techniques and Grameen Rovering. Shri Ganeshi Ram SOC Rajasthan State Bharat Scouts & Guides was in-charge of this project.

First President Rover/Ranger Award Rally was held at

Nizamuddin in 1971.

In Lucknow District in 1972 to popularise Rangering in rural areas. Initially 50 villages were selected. 6 women were chosen from each village. They were given training in nutrition, personal hygiene, public health, family planning, agriculture, literacy civil defence etc. Dr. (Miss) K. Sabharwal SC (G) was in-charge of this Project. In all 10 Training Camps were arranged. The number of enrolled Rangers was 500.

GRAMEEN RANGERING (1975)

The year 1975 was declared as the 'International Women's year' by the UNO. The National Headquarters of the Bharat Scouts & Guides chalked out a comprehensive plan for Grameen Rangering. A pilot project initiated 3 years ago in Lucknow District (UP) had yielded good results.

It was decided to organise similar programmes in other parts of the country.

States were grouped into five zones viz., North, South, East, West, and Central. A Sub-Committee for each zone was set up which was assisted by an adviser. A female professional from the National Headquarters was to act as an organiser. The State Commissioner (G) of the state in which the zonal office was located acted as Chairman and all the State Commissioners (G) of the States of that zone were the members of the Committee. These Zonal Committees conducted camps of 40 adult women Rangers and Guides between 18–35 years. An equal number of women from the nearby rural areas was allowed to join the camp. Patrol system was strictly carried out. The programme of these camps was divided into two parts a) at the camp b) in the villages. The duration of each camp was 7 days.

During 12th National Jamboree at Bhopal, National Year of Rover/Ranger closing ceremony was done.

His Excellency the Vice President of India Mr. K.R. Narayanan, consented the proposal of the Bharat Scouts & Guides to institute Upa-Rashtrapati Award to be given to the Rover/Ranger units for community development oriented programmes for one year on the lines of the Prime Minister Shield Competition. Its launching took place at the Vice President's Residence (No. 6, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi) on October 2, 1994.

The B.P. book **"Rovering to Success"** was printed in India in 1990 and the first revised Indian Edition in 2002.

The following trekking programmes were undertaken by the Rovers and Rangers of Bharat Scouts & Guides for the first time in 1999-2000:

(i)Himalayan Trekking to Hemkund: 116 Rovers and Rangers from 18 states started from Raiwala and went upto Hemkund, Valley of flowers (1500ft.above sea level). They enjoyed the natural scenic beauty, flora and fauna on the way.

(ii)Coastal Trekking: 130 Rovers and Rangers from 14 States participated in the six day trekking programme (10-15 October, 1999) commencing from Southern Railway Training Centre, Mandapam.

(iii)Desert Trekking: 59 Rovers and 19 Rangers with their leaders participated in the Desert Trekking. Starting from Jaisalmer, Rajasthan, they hiked for about 15 kms. a day. On their way, they campaigned for community development projects such as literacy, AIDS Awareness etc.

For detailed history of the movement, please read Milestone and A Dream Came True book.

Our Fundamentals

Definition

"The Bharat Scouts and Guides is a voluntary, non-political, educational Movement for young people, open to all without distinction of origin, race or creed, in accordance with the purpose, principles and methods conceived by the founder Lord Baden-Powell in 1907."

(The voluntary character of Scouting/Guiding emphasises the fact that members adhere to it by their own free will and because they accept the fundamentals of the Movement.)

Purpose

The purpose of the Movement is to contribute to the development of young people in achieving their full physical, intellectual, emotional, social and spiritual potentials as individuals, as responsible citizens and as members of the local, National and International communities.

It is also important to point out that the concept of responsible citizenship, which is one of the fundamental goals of Scouting/Guiding, must be understood in a broad context.

Thus, a person is, first and foremost, an individual. This individual is integrated into her community, which is part of a wider political structure (district, province,

state, etc.,) the total expression of which is the sovereign state or country. A responsible citizen must be aware of her rights and obligations in relation to the various communities to which she belongs.

Principles

The principles are the fundamental laws and beliefs which must be observed when achieving the purpose. They represent a code of conduct which characterises all members of the Movement.

Scouting/Guiding is based upon three broad principles which represent its fundamental laws and beliefs.

They are referred to as:
"Duty to God",
"Duty to others" and
"Duty to self".

Duty to God: Adherence to spiritual principles, loyalty to the religion that expresses them and acceptance of the duties resulting there from.

Duty to Others: Loyalty to one's country in harmony of local, National and International peace, understanding, and co-operation.

This amounts to participation in the development of society with recognition and respect for the dignity of one's fellowmen and for the integrity of the natural world.

Our patriotism should be of the wider, nobler kind which recognises justice and reasonableness in the claims of others and which leads our country into comradeship with the other nations of the world.

The first step to this end is to develop peace and goodwill within our own borders, by training our youth of both sexes to its practice as their habit of life; so that the jealousies of town against town, class against class and sect against sect no longer exist; and then to extend this good feeling beyond our frontiers towards our neighbours...."

Duty to Self: Responsibility for the development of oneself.

A person should assume responsibility for the development of her own capacities. This is fully in harmony with the educational purpose of the Scout Movement, whose aim is to assist the young person in the full development of potentials - a process which has been called the "unfolding" of the personality. In this respect, the role of the Promise and Law is a fundamental one.

The Method

The Guide Method is a system of progressive self-education through:

- Promise and Law
- Learning by Doing
- Membership of small groups under adult leadership involving progressive discovery and acceptance of responsibility and training towards self-government directed towards the development of character, and the acquisition of competence, self-reliance, dependability and capacities to co-operate and to lead.

Progressive and stimulating programmes of various activities based on the interests of the participants including games, useful skills and services to the community taking place largely in an outdoor setting in contact with nature.

Holistic Knowledge of the Movement

Guiding complements the school and the family, filling needs not met by either. Guiding develops self-knowledge and the need to explore, to discover, and to want to know. Guides discover the world beyond the classroom, tapping the skills of others to learn and to become individuals with all round development. Guiding helps young persons acquire plenty of life skills and enables them to be useful citizens. Guiding is all about building confidence and self-esteem, learning important life skills and leadership skills, team building, outdoor adventure, education, and fun to empower the youth! Guides learn how to make good choices and to take responsibility for their actions so that they are prepared for their adult life as independent persons.

The Bharat Scouts and Guides
VISION STATEMENT

By 2024, The Bharat Scouts and Guides will be globally visible, consistently growing, self-reliant premium youth movement that is gender balanced, vibrant and responsive to trends.

Providing young people with value-based, attractive and challenging youth programme, through competent leaders, effective communication, optimum use of technology and efficient management.

Mission statement of WAGGGS

Vision is:

All girls are valued and take action to change the world
Placing girls and young women at the centre of all our work, at both regional and global level, our Mission and Vision are at the heart of every decision we make and every action we take here at the World Association. Together, the Mission and Vision uphold the inherent values of the Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting Movement and ensure that the work we do; our educational materials, leadership and development programmes, and international campaigns, all contribute towards the building of a better future and achieving our Vision of a better and safer world for girls and young women.

Scope for Personal Growth and Development

Through participation in outdoor activities like camps and hikes, Guides not only learn to be independent but also in the process to acquire skills in leadership and effective team work. They acquire skills in pioneering, first aid, cooking, estimation, mapping, signalling, observation etc. By participating in a wide variety of adventure programmes such as rock climbing, rafting, parasailing, trekking, hikes etc., they not only have fun but also learn to strengthen their guts.PraveshWith several opportunities provided to serve the community at large by the Guide Movement, the Guides get trained to be responsible citizens. This inspires young people to do their best and to always "BE PREPARED".

Guide Promise and Law

Promise and Law are discussed on page no. 10. You must be able to understand and implement in your life.

Motto, Sign, Salute, Left-Hand Shake

The Motto : BE PREPARED

Be-Prepared: This means you are always in a state of readiness in mind and body to do your DUTY.

•Be Prepared in Mind by having disciplined yourself to be obedient to every order, and also by having thought out beforehand any accident or situation that might occur, so that you know the right thing to do at the right moment, and are willing to do it.

•Be Prepared in body by making yourself strong and active and able to do the right thing at the right moment, and do it.

The Guide Motto "Be Prepared" denotes a way of life and an attitude of mind, which would enable you to get proficient in practical skills, help you face challenges in life and also to be in readiness to be of service to others. This can be achieved by being physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight. The Motto is also a reminder for you to be always in a state of readiness in mind and body to be able to do your duty and to help others even in times of unprecedented calamity.

Sign

The Guide sign identifies you as a Guide anywhere in the world. The sign is given at the time of investiture and at the time of renewal of the Guide Promise.

The three upraised fingers stand for the three parts of the Guide Promise. The thumb and little finger together

stand for the bond between all Guides.

The Guide Sign is given by raising the right hand, in level with the shoulder, palm to front with three fingers stretched together and thumb closing on the little finger. (For more details, refer to Camp fire yarn No.3 in Scouting for Boys.)

Guide Salute

Guide Salute is an expression of mutual esteem and good-will. It is a mark of respect and good manners. It is the privilege and not a service act. It is an outward expression of the spirit of discipline and respect for the other. The manner of saluting indicates the standard of discipline and the state of training and the morale in the Unit. It is the privilege of the one who sees first to salute first.

Salute is given by raising the right arm smartly to the level of the shoulder, palm to the front with the three fingers stretched together, the first touching the forehead one inch above the right eyebrow and the thumb closing on the little finger and after that the arm, cutting to the front is quickly and smartly brought down curling the fingers.

Normally all movements are done to the timing of four counts e.g.,

"one, two, three, four" counting mentally. "One" - Raise the arm and salute. "Two, three" - Pause.

"Four" - Bring the arm down. The salute, as the sign, reminds members of the promise taken. The three fingers held upright represent the three fold Promise. Etiquette is to allow the other person to take the salute before bringing down the arm. Breaking off: On command a smart right turn, a side step and march off breaking the formation. (a continuous movement).

Left-Hand Shake:

Left-Hand Shake greetings with a smile; shaking hands with left and saluting with the right is a specialty of the movement. At the very heart of the Guide Movement is the friendly Good Turn. It might even be called the motive power of the Movement and because it is

so essential to the girl, to the organization, and to society in general. It is of great importance that we understand all that it really means as well as how to best stimulate its use and recognize its values.

GOOD TURN

A Good Turn is a volunteered kind act of good deed without expecting anything in return. Guides must be encouraged to watch for things that need to be done, and then do them without being asked. More, Guides must be trained and educated into the Good Turn Habit. They must be helped to see that doing a job which they are already supposed to do even cheerfully, ought not to be classified as doing a Good Turn.

As a real matter of fact it was an unselfish, fine spirited Good Turn by an unknown English boy which brought Scouting to America in the first place. The incident, now a cherished tradition in the annals of the Boy Scouts of America, ran as follows: William D. Boyce, the Chicago publisher, a matter-of-fact business man, had lost himself in the heart of a London fog, and in his bewilderment he looked here and there.

A street urchin, noticing his embarrassment, came up and saluted Mr. Boyce and said, "May be of service to you?" Mr. Boyce said, "if you can show me how to find

such-and-such an address it will be a real service." This lad very smartly saluted and said, "Sir, follow me." He forthwith brought him to the place that Mr. Boyce desired.

Then Mr. Boyce, characteristically of the traveller, pulled his coin purse out and offered the boy a shilling. The boy promptly saluted and said, "Sir, i am a Scout. Scouts do not accept tips for courtesies". The man said, "What did you say?"

The Scout repeated, and then added, "Don't you know who the Scouts are?" He said, "No, i don't, but i would like to know." The boy said, "Follow me." Boyce pleaded for the opportunity to do his errand and then, as he tells the story himself, this lad was waiting for him outside and took him to the office of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, after which he brought back to America a trunk-load of printed matter.

He went to Washington and with his good friend Mr. Livingstone, who subsequently was for 15 years the President Boy Scouts of America, incorporated the BSA under the laws of the District of Columbia.

The Boy Scouts of America was incorporated in 1910, and in 1916 granted Federal Charter by Act of Congress. Complying with the regulations and rules of the school and school grounds is doing one's duty, and not a Good Turn. On the other hand the Guide who watches for things that need to be done, and volunteers her services to the captain, teacher or principal, has rendered is a real Good Turn.

So you see the Good Turn habit has no end of avenues down which it may go. There is scarcely a day or an hour, an event or a situation where there is not an opportunity to do a Good Turn. The point is that Guides must be trained to see these opportunities and to take real joy in

making use the most of the opportunity.

Guides like to be useful; every community offers many opportunities to serve others. Guides should be helped to learn what service opportunities are provided by community organizations and institutions. Encouragement be given by broad contact with government, business, social welfare, and service organizations through visits, inviting guests to meetings, and encouraging Guides to prepare projects or displays about community services.

It means being a Ranger, you must be prepared yourself in all respect to give your service to the society and the nation. You must be ready at any time to do your duty towards the organisation, society and the nation. The service is from your inner conscious not by force.

Task for You:

✶ Periodically you need to have a personal dialogue with your colleagues Rangers wherein you try to extract from them difficulties if any they face in keeping up the Promise, or whether they foresee any constraints in adhering to the Promise.

✶ Write down on a piece of paper, in simple words as to what you presently understand the Promise. Preserve the answer sheets carefully, so that after a couple of years you can once again try this exercise with yourself and find the difference in the answers. By and large it would go to prove that your understanding of the Promise has grown a lot over the years as you experienced Guiding.

Task for You:
Guide Law

* Perform role plays or skits on all parts of Law.

* Visits to: Nature resorts, Zoo, Bird sanctuaries, Veterinary hospital/clinic, Pet care centres etc.

* Visit to: Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) and Blue Cross.

* Demonstrate acts of courtesy and if possible show photographs, pictures and video clippings.

Task for You:

* Do daily good turn and think what you can do more better in that good turn and do it on next day.

RANGER UNIFORM

Uniform makes you feel that you are a member of our Movement and that you belong to a world-wide sisterhood of girls numbering millions. Wherever you go, if you wear the uniform, you will find Guide friends and it will make you feel comfortable and at ease.

Whenever and wherever you wear the uniform, it proclaims you as a person of character. Our Promise, Law and Motto, and all the ideals of our Movement are symbolised by the uniform. Hence be sure to wear the uniform with honour.

Head Dress

Collar Patten

The uniform stands for preparedness. When an accident occurs in a street/road where a Guide walks in uniform, the public expects her to render assistance. Since the Guide is in uniform, she has better control over crowd management and she will be expected to transmit messages to the hospital, relatives or in helping to transport the victim.

Uniform is also a symbol of democracy. In Guiding, girls stand shoulder to shoulder, regardless of social background.

For details pertaining to the various items of the Guide uniform you need to refer to Chapter II item 8 and Chapter III item no. 16 of APRO Part III.

Task for You:

* Make sure that every one of you is aware about the significance of your uniform. You must understand and feel the importance of Uniform.

* Remember just as there is only one kind of uniform, there is also only one way of wearing it and that is the CORRECT WAY. Make sure you set an example by wearing complete and correct uniform.

FLAGS

People have used flags for over 4,000 years. A flag is a piece of coloured fabric or material that is used as a symbol, or for sending a signal. Some flags are used only for decoration. Usually, flags are messages from a person or a group of people.

Anyone can make any kind of flag for any occasion or reason. People use flags to give others information, such as, who they are. Long ago, knights carried flags into battle because it was hard to know who the knights were when they were dressed up and covered in armour ready for battle! Flags were important because they helped soldiers identify their friends from their enemies in battle.

Today every country has a flag. Likewise there are flags for Institutions, Clubs, Sports and Games, Religious groups, Political parties etc. National flags serve not only as a means of identity but also as a symbol for a country's history and ideals. Although flags originated from a simple concept, today they represent much more than mere signage.

Flags are an important part of the identity of a country. They are a symbolic representation of the country and its ideals. Flags aim to unite the people and act as an icon of the nation. The flags of countries are treated with respect.

Countries usually design their flag with certain colours or shapes to stand for specific meaning.

The National Flag of India

The National Flag of India has got immense importance. The National Flag of free India was first adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 22 July 1947. It epitomizes its civilization and culture, heritage and freedom. The Indian National Flag is a tricolor rectangular panel, made up of three rectangular panels of equal width. The colour of the top panel is saffron and of the bottom panel is green; the middle panel is white. In the centre there is the design of Ashoka Chakra in navy blue colour. Saffron colour denotes courage and sacrifice, white denotes purity, the path of truth to guide our conduct and the green denotes prosperity. Ashoka chakra in the centre of the panel with 24 spokes is the wheel of the law of Dharma; it denotes progress. The size of the flag is in the ratio of 3:2 (three parts long and two parts wide).The national flag shall be used only on such occasions and in such manner as in accordance with the rules framed by the Government.

Guidelines to be strictly followed with regard to our National Flag.

The National Flag

1. shall not be used for commercial purposes in violation of the Emblem and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950;

2. shall not be dipped in salute to any person or thing;

3. shall not be flown at half-mast except on occasions on which the Flag is flown at half-mast on public buildings in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government;

4. shall not be used as a drapery in any form whatsoever, including private funerals;

5. shall not be used as a portion of costume or uniform of any description nor shall it be embroidered or printed upon cushions, handkerchiefs, napkins or any dress material;

6. shall not have any form of lettering put upon it;

7. shall not be used as a receptacle for receiving, delivering, holding or carrying anything:

Provided that there shall be no objection to keeping flower petals inside the Flag before it is unfurled as part of celebrations on special occasions and on National Days like the Republic Day and the Independence Day;

8. shall not be used to cover a speaker's desk nor shall it be draped over a speaker's platform;

9. shall not be intentionally allowed to touch the ground or the floor or trail in water;

10. shall not be draped over the hood, top, sides or back of a vehicle, train,boat or an aircraft;

11. shall not be used as a covering for a building

12. shall not be intentionally displayed with the "saffron" down; and

13. when used on occasions like unveiling of a statue, the Flag shall be displayed distinctly and separately and it shall not be used as a covering for the statue or monument;

A member of public, a private organization or an educational institution may hoist/display the National Flag on all days and occasions, ceremonial or otherwise. Consistent with the dignity and honour of the National Flag—

(i) whenever the National Flag is displayed, it should occupy the position of honour and should be distinctly placed;

(ii) a damaged or dishevelled Flag should not be displayed;

(iii) the Flag should not be flown from a single masthead simultaneously with any other flag or flags;

(iv) the Flag should not be flown on any vehicle except in accordance with the provisions contained in Section IX of Part III of this Code;

(v) when the Flag is displayed on a speaker's platform, it should be flown on the speaker's right as he faces the audience or flat against the wall, above and behind the speaker;

(vi) when the Flag is displayed flat and horizontal on a wall, the saffron band should be upper most and when displayed vertically, the saffron band shall be on the right with reference to the Flag (i.e. left to the person facing the Flag);

(vii) no other flag or bunting should be placed higher than or above or side by side with the National Flag; nor should any object including flowers or garlands or

emblem be placed on or above the Flag-mast from which the Flag is flown;

(viii) the Flag should not be used as a festoon, rosette or bunting or in any other manner for decoration;

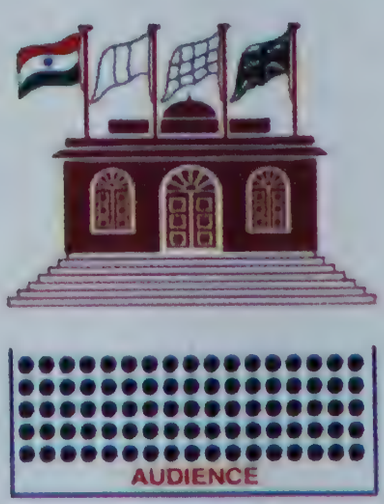
(ix) the Flag made of paper may be waved by public on occasions of important national, cultural and sports events. However, such paper Flags should not be discarded or thrown on the ground after the event. As far as possible, it should be disposed off in private consistent with the dignity of the Flag;

(x) where the Flag is displayed in open, it should, as far as possible, be flown from sunrise to sunset, irrespective of weather conditions;

(xi) the Flag should not be displayed or fastened in any manner as may damage it; and

(xii) when the Flag is in a damaged or soiled condition, it shall be destroyed as a whole in private, preferably by burning or by any other method consistent with the dignity of the Flag.

When displayed in a straight line with flags of other countries, the National Flag shall be on the extreme right; i.e. if an observer were to stand in the centre of the row of the flags facing the audience, the National Flag should be to his extreme right. The position is illustrated in the diagram.

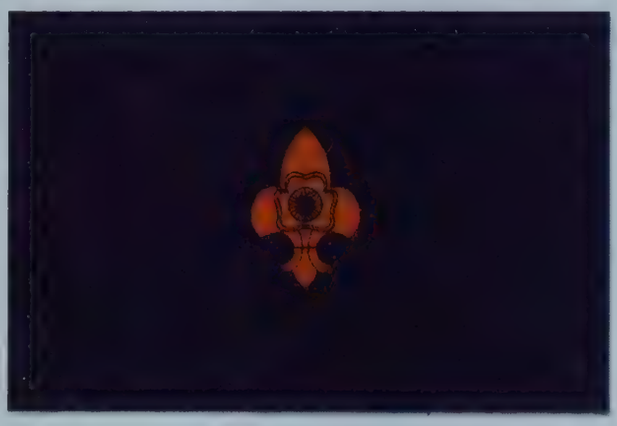


The Bharat Scouts and Guides Flag

The Bharat Scouts & Guides flag is deep sky blue in colour. The Emblem of the Bharat Scouts and Guides is FLEUR -DE-LIS superimposed by the TREFOIL with the Ashok Chakra in the Centre of the Trefoil. The FLEUR -DE-LIS symbolises the Scout Wing and TREFOIL symbolizes Guide Wing. Ashok Chakra symbolizes India and Horizontal band symbolizes World Brother/Sisterhood. The Emblem is in yellow colour and Ashoka chakra in blue colour.

The size of the Association flag is 180 cms in length and 120 cms in width. The size of the emblem is 45 cms x 30 cms.

The size of the Unit/Group flag is 120 cms in length and 80 cms in width. The name of the Unit/Group shall be written in yellow colour in a straight line below the emblem. The Bharat Scouts and Guides flag shall be dipped to the President of the Indian Republic. It may be dipped to the President or the Chief National Commissioner of the Bharat Scouts and Guides.



WORLD SCOUT FLAG

The World Scout Flag is purple in colour and consists of the World Scout Badge in white encircled by a white cord, the ends of which are tied with a reef knot, set on purple background. The size of the flag is in the ratio of 3:2.

The three leaves represent the three-fold promise as originally laid down by the Founder. The vein pointing upward represents the compass needle pointing the way.

The two stars represent the Promise and the Law and symbolized the knowledge and truth. The outer circle represents our worldwide Association.

WORLD GUIDE FLAG

The World Guide Flag consists of the golden trefoil on a bright blue background. It was adopted by the 6th World Conference in 1930, following a suggestion of South Africa. The design was prepared by FROKH KARI AAS of Norway. At the 80th World community meeting held in March, 1991 it was agreed to adopt a new WORLD TREFOIL and WORLD FLAG.

The World Guide Flag consists of the Golden World Trefoil on the left upper corner on the bright blue field. The three leaves represent the three fold promise originally laid down by the Founder. The flame represents the love for humanity . The vein pointing upwards represents the compass needle pointing the way. The two stars represent the Promise and Law. The outer circle represents our worldwide association. The golden yellow Trefoil on a bright blue background represents the sun shining over the

children of the world. A blaze of White on the lower right hand corner represents the peace that Girl Guides and Girl Scouts are striving to achieve. The white blaze is crowned by three golden squares symbolic of the three fold Promise. The size of the flag will be in the ratio 3 :2.

The World Scout or the World Guide flag may be used on appropriate occasions and when used they shall fly at lower level than the National Flag at its left at higher level than the Bharat Scouts and Guides flag at its right.

Task for You:

Attend flag ceremonies and observe how the flag is hosted and fly.

SONGS

National Anthem

The National Anthem of India is played or sung on various occasions. Instructions have been issued from time to time about the correct versions of the Anthem, the occasions on which these are to be played or sung, and about the need for paying respect to the anthem by observance of proper decorum on such occasions. The National Anthem was written by Rabindranath Tagore.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM - FULL AND SHORT VERSIONS

(1) The composition consisting of the words and music of the first stanza of the late poet Rabindranath Tagore's song known as "Jana Gana Mana" is the National Anthem of India. It reads as follows:

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
Panjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
uchchala-jaladhi-taranga
Tava Subha name jage, tave subha asisa mage,
gahe tava jaya-gatha.
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Jaya he, Jaya he, Jaya he,
jaya jaya jaya jaya he.

जन–गण–मन–अधिनायक जय हे
भारत–भाग्य–विधाता
पंजाब–सिंध–गुजरात–मराठा
द्रविड़–उत्कल–बंग
विन्ध्य–हिमाचल–यमुना–गंगा
उच्छल–जलधि–तरंग
तव शुभ नामे जागे, तव शुभ आशिष मांगे
गाहे तव जय–गाथा
जन–गण–मंगल–दायक जय हे
भारत–भाग्य–विधाता
जय हे, जय हे, जय हे,
जय जय जय जय हे,

Bharat Scouts and Guides Prayer

The prayer is written by Veer Dev Veer of Haryana.
The song is sung in 90 seconds.

DAYA KAR DAN BHAKTI KA HAMEIN PARAMATMA DENA
DAYA KARNA HAMARI ATMA MEIN SHUDDHATA DENA.
HAMARE DHYAN MEIN AAO PRABHU ANKHON MEIN BAS JAO
ANDHERE DIL MEIN AAKAR KE PARAM JYOTI JAGA DENA
BAHA DO PREM KI GANGA DILO ME PREM KA SAGAR
HAMEN AAPAS ME MILJULKAR PRABHU REHANA SIKHA DENA
HAMARA KARAM HO SEVA HAMARA DHARAM HO SEVA
SADA IMAAN HO SEVA WO SEVAK CHAR BANA DENA
VATAN KE VASTE JEENA, VATAN KE VASTE MARNA
VATAN PAR JAAN FIDA KARNA PRABHU HUM KO SIKHA DENA
DAYA KAR DAN BHAKTI KA HAMEIN PARAMATMA DENA
DAYA KARNA HAMARI ATMA MEIN SHUDDHATA DENA.

प्रार्थना

दया कर दान भक्ति का, हमें परमात्मा देना।
दया करना हमारी आत्मा में, शुद्धता देना।।
हमारे ध्यान में आओ, प्रभु आँखों में बस जाओ।
अंधेरे दिल में आकर के, परम ज्योति जगा देना।।
बहा दो प्रेम की गंगा, दिलों में प्रेम का सागर।
हमें आपस में मिल जुल कर प्रभु रहना सिखा देना।।
हमारा कर्म हो सेवा, हमारा धर्म हो सेवा।
सदा ईमान हो सेवा व सेवक चर बना देना।।
वतन के वास्ते जीना, वतन के वास्ते मरना।
वतन पर जाँ फिदा करना, प्रभु हमको सिखा देना।।
दया कर दान भक्ति का, हमें परमात्मा देना।
दया करना हमारी आत्मा में, शुद्धता देना।।

MEANING:

O God give us devoted feelings
Please be kind enough to give purity in our Soul.
Please come in our mind and God be in our eyes
Come in our heart and pave a way of enlightenment from darkness.
Let there be a flow of love like smooth flow of river Ganga & an ocean of love in our hearts.
Please Teach us O God to live together mutually.
Our doings be service, our religion be service
Always be Honest in our service and be follower of that service.
Let us live for the Nation and lets us die for the Nation.
Let us sacrifice our life. O God teach us.
O God give us kind devoted feelings.
Please be kind enough to give purity in our Soul. Oh God teach us.

Flag Song

The Flag Song is written by Mr. Daya Shanker Bhatt of Uttarakhand. The time to be taken to sing this flag song is 45 seconds.

Bharat Scout Guide Jhanda Uncha Sada Rahega
Uncha Sada rahega Jhanda Uncha sada rahega.
Neela Rang gagan sa vistrit Bhratru bhav phailata,
Tridal kamal nit teen pratigyaon ki yad dilata.
Aur chakra kahta hai pratipal aage kadam badhega.
Uncha Sada rahega Jhanda Uncha sada rahega
Bharat Scout Guide Jhanda Uncha Sada Rahega

झण्डा गीत

भारत स्काउट–गाइड झण्डा ऊँचा सदा रहेगा।
ऊँचा सदा रहेगा झण्डा ऊँचा सदा रहेगा।
नीला रंग गगन सा विस्तृत भ्रातृ–भाव फैलाता।
त्रिदल कमल नित तीन प्रतिज्ञाओं की याद दिलाता।
और चक्र कहता है प्रतिपल, आगे कदम बढ़ेगा।
ऊँचा सदा रहेगा झण्डा ऊँचा सदा रहेगा।
भारत स्काउट–गाइड झण्डा ऊँचा सदा रहेगा।।

MEANING:

The Bharat Scout and Guide Flag will always remain high,
The flag will remain high forever, It will always be high
.
The Blue colour (of the Flag) is like wide sky, spreads

brotherhood/ sisterhood fraternity, (all over the world) The Trefoil always reminds the three fold promise. And the wheel tells every moment, a step forward (the movement),which is the sign of progress all 24 hours (always 24X7).

The flag will remain high forever, It will always be high.

Task for You:

✦ Get a CD on prayer and flag songs, brought out by the Bharat Scouts and Guides, National Headquarters and learn how to sing as per the required timing.

Outing

Rangering is a Sisterhood of open air. Hence you should try to go for outing as you can and enjoy the life in open air to develop your own potentials. Attend hikes, outdoor activities, camping with other Rangers and learn how to live in a open.

Dear Rangers, your Ranger Leader will test you for the entire above topics and after completion of all the test, you will be enrolled as a member of this Movement.

FLAG PROCEDURE
(Guide Section)

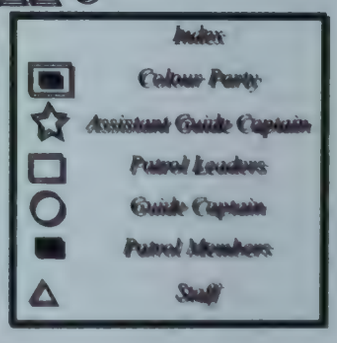
This Flag procedure is for Guide Company

Guide Captain takes her position one pace to the left and 3 paces behind the flag mast. One pace to her left is kept vacant (for Assistant Guide Captain) and rest of the staff fall in line with her.

The Assistant Guide Captain takes her position according to the number of participants in the Company (Total number of participants will be divided by two and minus two). Assistant Guide Captain will be standing straight on line with the Flag Mast so that the colour bearer will be in front of her.

Assistant Guide Captain forms the Horse-Shoe. She takes 2 steps in front of the Flag Post and comes forward (takes steps) according to strength. (1st Position)

A.G.C. :Company Savdhan
Guides will come to Savdhan position.
A.G.C. :Dwaj Dal Saj Ja.
Dwaj Dal come and stands 3 steps away from A.G.C.
A.G.C. : Guides, Dwaj rakshak ke Pichhe do katar ban. (Rest of the Guides will stand behind the escorts in two lines, tall in the front and short at the back Patrol wise).
A.G.C. :Company Kadam Tal Shuru (Left Right) : A.G.C. will take about turn, March and stop at two paces away from Flag Mast and again about turn then gives commend :



A.G.C. : Kadamtal Karte Huye Nalakar Keliya Chal Do.
(Guides behind the escort forms horse shoe)
A.G.C. : Company Thum. –
Assistant Guide Captain will see the Horse-Shoe and adjust it.
Assistant Guide Captain checks the Horse-shoe and sees that the extreme ends of the Horse-Shoe from either side of the Flag Post.

A.G.C. : Company Vishram.
A.G.C. : Company Savdhan.
(Assistant Guide Captain will take one step to the left side and does about turn and march 3 (three) steps towards the Flag-mast and then turns about and faces the Horse-Shoe. Now she will be one step back and left to the Flag-Mast).

G.C and all other staff members will be 2 (two) steps behind the Assistant Guide Captain in a line. They will be in Vishram Position.

A.G.C. : Company Vishram.
A.G.C. : Company Savdhan
(G.C. and other staff members will come to attention).AGC will does about turn Now A.G.C.will salute to G.C. and takes one step to the right. Both AGC and GC will move forward taking 2 (two) steps then A.G.C. joins the line of staff where a place was kept ready to the left of the G.C. She turns about turn and takes charge of the whole company.

G.C. : Company Vishram.
G.C. : Company Savdhan.
G.C. : Prarthana Shuru.
G.C. : Company Vishram.
G.C. : Aaj Ka Suvichar
(One Guider / Guide come to attention take one step forward and say suvichar and come back & comes to vishram position.
G.C : Company Savdhan.
G.C. : Dwaj Dal Chal Do
(The Colour Party marches forward and halts 2 (two) steps away infront of the Flag Mast. The Colour bearer comes one step

forward and holds the Halyard and breaks the Flag at the command of G.C.
G.C. : Salute
(All will Saluteh except the colour party) This command and Hoisting go together.

The Colour Brearer pulls the Halwayd and quickly ties round the cleat. Then she joins the escorts, all three takes one step back and salutes.
G.C. : Jaise The - Jhanda Geet Shuru
(All sing Flag Song).

After the Flag Song the Colour Party turn about and marches to their original place and joins the Horse Shoe.
G.C. : Vishram –
(Color Party also comes to Vishram) Then inspection reports and other formalities.
G.C. : Company Savdhan.
G.C. : Swasthan –
All turns right and take one step to right for Swasthan.

V FORMATION & FLAG CEREMONY
(Ranger Section)

Why 'V' Formation: Rangers are from 15-25 of age group. Their motto is ***'Service'***. Their programmes are related with outdoor activities and closer with the community. To have a broader outlook and of a wider vision as B.P. said, the Rangers assemble into 'V' shape which denotes that from the limited scope in their team they go out in the community for a wider range.

Procedure: The Ranger Responsible for Colour (Flag) will prepare the flag ready for Ceremony.

A.R.L. takes up her position at the opposite end of the Flag mast according to the number of Rangers(Total No. of Rangers will be divided by two e.g. in case of 24 Rangers, 12 steps.) and turn left to take four steps so that the Team

can fall into the left of the Marker. She stands at attention and gives the following commands:

All Rangers face the Asst. Ranger Leader and stand at ease.

1. **Team – "Savdhan" (Team – "Attention")**
2. **Team – "Vishram" (Team – "Stand at ease")**
3. **Team – "Savdhan" (Team – "Attention")**
4. **Marker – "Saj ja" (Marker – "fall in")**

(The Ranger responsible for breaking the Colour (Flag) falls in, in front of the A.R.L., in line with the Colour (Flag) keeping 4 paces away from A. R.L.)

5. **Team – "marker ke Bayen aur, Aage – Peeche Do Katar Ban".**

(Team – "To the Left to the marker, front and back, make two lines"). The first two Rangers fall in immediately in front and behind the Marker and the rest of the Rangers fall in at attention, shoulder to shoulder in two ranks to the left of the two leaders. When in correct position they stand at ease.

```
ARL  *    ---O    @ ---O
          ---O      ---O
          ---O      ---O
          ---O      ---O
          ---O      ---O
          ---O      ---O
```

6. Team – "Savdhan" – (Team – "Attention")

7. "Numbers": Front rank only numbers 0,1,2,3 etc. Rear rank takes the number of the Rangers stand in their front.

ARL*

```
0---O    @ ---O
1---O      ---O
2---O      ---O
3---O      ---O
4---O      ---O
5---O      ---O
```

8. Marker – "Dayen, Peeche ki katar Peeche Mud":(Marker to the right and rear rank about turn)
Marker turns to the right, rear rank turn about and the ARL marches up to the two steps front of the Flag Mast/Colour and takes her place.

9. Team – "V Aakar ke Liye Chal-do". (Team – "for the V formation, quick march")
Marker takes one step forward; the remaining team takes the number of paces according to their number.

```
          O     @     O
        -- O          O--
      -- -- O         O-- --
    -- -- -- O        O-- -- --
  -- -- -- -- O       O-- -- -- --
-- -- -- -- -- O      O-- -- -- -- --
```

10. Team – "Peeche Mud" –(Team– about turn).

11. Team – "Jhande Ki Aur Aadha Daye – Bayen Mud" – (Team– towards the flag, incline)

12.Team –"Vishram" – (Team- "Stand at ease")

13.Team – "Savdhan"– (Team- "Attention")
Then she will take one step to her left, turn about and takes Three Steps towards to the flag mast and again turn about and face to the 'V' formation. Position of ARL– should be one step left and one step behind the flag mast.

14. Team – "Vishram" - (Team – "Stand at ease")

15. Team – "Savdhan" - (Team – "Attention")
ARL will turn about, salute to RL and RL will also salute. She takes one step to the right, two steps forward and take the place before the staff where a place was kept ready to the left of the R.L. and turn about. R.L. will take two steps after taking the charge two paces away from the Flag Mast and takes one step forward and holds the halyard.
Ranger Leader will take the position for ceremony

16. Team – "Vishram" - (Team – "Stand at ease")
17. Team – "Savdhan"- (Team – "Attention")
18. Team– "Prathana Shuru" (Team – "Prayer begin")
All will sing Prayer.

19. Team – "Vishram" (Team – "Stand at ease")
Aaj ka su Vichaar (Thought for the Day)
20. Team –"Savdhan" (Team – "Attention")
21. Marker–" Chal Do" (Marker– to the flag)
The Ranger responsible for Colour, marches from the point of the 'V' and halts to break the Flag.
22. "Team, -Salute" (The unfurling of the Flag and the Team's salute are simultaneous. Marker unfurls the flag, ties the halyard around the cleat then takes one step back and salutes)
23. Team - "Jaise The": ("As you were")
(All including the marker bring their hands down)
24. "Jhanda Geet Shuru" - (Flag song begin)
(All sing the Bharat Scout Guide Jhanda geet)
The Marker turns about and marches back to her place.
25. Team – "Vishram" (Team– "stand at ease")
(If any announcements to be made or inspection result be given, can be completed then the Team will be brought to Stand – at- ease)
26. Team "Andar Ki Aor Aadha Daye – Baye Mud": (All Turn inwards)
Team– "Vishram – Savdhan – Swasthan": (All Turn to their right and take one step towards right) stand – at –ease – Attention – fall out.

Ranger Investiture Ceremony

Before the investiture starts the Ranger Leader should inform the Rangers about the importance of the Ceremony.

An investiture ceremony for Rangers should be always a simple but dignified occasion to attract and each unit is free to evolve its own form of ceremonials to create the happy environment and memorable one. Being a Leader, you must make sure that your Ranger should feel proud to get invested.

PROCEDURE:

Rangers stand in 'V' formation without any drill. The Sr. Ranger Mate will stand with the flag at a distance. The Colour party in charge of the Flag will go with marching, salute the Colours, receives and marches to the 'V' on command "Colours March on". The Asstt. Ranger Leader will be at a place left to the Ranger Leader where water and towel are kept for the Aspirant to wash her hands and thereafter she will be just left and one step back to the R.L. Aspirant will also a part of V. Formation and will come out when the R.L. call the Aspirant.

Before the Rangers coming into V formation, the Ranger Leader would talk on the importance of Law and promise to those who is to be enrolled. When she finds, she is ready, she will be sent to Astt. Ranger Leader or Senior Ranger Mate to wash her hands.

The Team including the Aspirants stands in 'V' formation without any drill then the procedure follows.

R.L. : "Colours March on".

The Colours enter the "V" with slow march from the left of the "V' and takes its position to the right of the R.L.

R.L. : TEAM SALUTE (When the Colours enter)

The Team stands at salute till the Colours face them and then come to attention.

R.L. : "Order"

The R.L. calls the Aspirant to come and take her promise.

The Aspirant marches ALONE to the R.L.

R.L. : "Do you know what your Honour means?

Aspirant : "Yes" Leader

R.L. : "Can I trust you on your Honour to do your best to do you duty to God and your Country, to help other people and to obey the Guide Law"?

Aspirant : (Aspirant and all enrolled Rangers give

the Guide sign while the Aspirant make the Promise). The flag will be dipped. The Aspirant touching the flag with her left hand and the Guide sign with her right hand says;

"On my Honour I promise that I will do my best:

- To do my duty to God and my country.
- To help other people And
- To obey the Guide Law".

Soon after the completion of Promise, the flag is taken up.

R.L. : "I trust you to keep this promise."

What is your further responsibility as a Ranger?

Aspirant: "My special responsibility as Ranger is to render service by taking this promise out into a "Wider world"

R.L.: Pinning the Ranger Badge (cloth badge on red background) on the middle of her left sleeve and putting the scarf round her neck says;
"I welcome you as a Ranger, and trust that you will maintain the Honour of your team and you will find many opportunities for true and loyal service."

The R.L. then shaking hands with the left hand and

saluting with the right hand says.
"You are now one of the great Sisterhood of Guides."
She may if desired be introduced to the Team.
The Ranger then marches back to her place.
Before any talk begins, the R.L. commands the Colours to march off.

R.L. : Colours "March Off".
The Team stands at Salute until the Flag has marched past the formation.

If the Ranger is a former – Guide the pattern of ceremony and the wording of the Promise is the same expect for the use of past tense and which she now reaffirms as a Ranger.

R.L. : "What Promise did you make as a Guide"?

Ranger : "I Promised to do my best:
To do my duty to God and my Country;
To help other people; And
To obey the Guide Law"
In to a wider world".

The R.L. then pins the red cloth, Badge in a place of green and welcomes her.

FLAG LOWERING

Duty Leader should lower the Flag at the time of sunset. He/She should be in uniform. He/She goes to the Flag Mast, unties the halyard from the cleat and gets ready for lowering the Flag. Then he/she gives a long whistle. Whoever heard the whistle should come to SAVDHAN at their working place and turn facing the Flag. They should be in SAVDHAN till they heard another whistle. The Duty Leader lowers the Flag slowly with both the hands without any break and when the Flag touches the cleat, he/she hold it and puts in on his/her right shoulder and lowers it till the toggle touches the cleat. Then heshe gives another whistle.

At the time of Closing Ceremony in a Crew/Team Meeting

After handing over the charge to Unit Leader(U.L.)

U.L. : COURSE SAVDHAN
U.L. : DHWAJ LEADER/MARKER CHAL DO.
Duty Leader/Marker marches to the Flag Mast, takes one step forward and holds the halyard.
U.L. : COURSE VISHRAM – ARAM SE, Duty Leader/Marker unties the halyard and keeps the flag ready for lowering.
U.L. : COURSE SAVDHAN.
Duty Leader/Marker lowers the Flag, slowly with the both the hands, without any break, bringing it up to the cleat and keeps the flag on the cleat neatly, in such a way that the flag does not touch the ground. He/She than takes on step back and marches to his/her former position.
U.L. : COURSE VISHRAM
U.L. : COURSE SAVDHAN
: RASHTRA GAAN SHURU.
All sings JANA – GANA – MANA.
U.L. : COURSE VISHRAM
U.L. : COURSE SAVDHAN
: COURSE VISARJAN

All turn right, Salute and take one step to the right. Then they re-assemble in the Horse-Shoe informally for taking leave with left hand shake.

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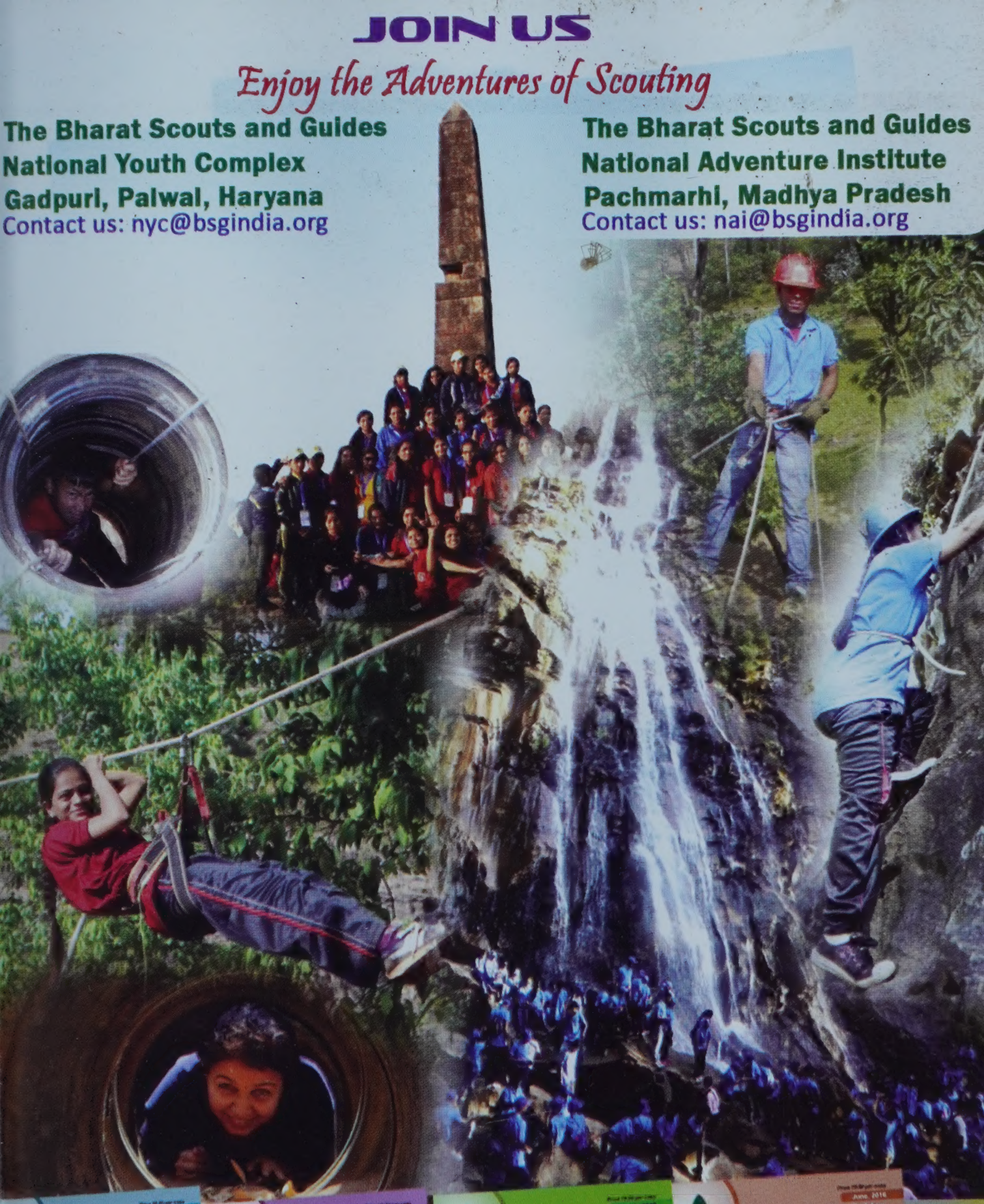

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